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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLPILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUINNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

THE FALL OF M. FAVRE.

Among all the eminent men conspicuous in European affairs during the last eighteen months none is more familiarly known in this country than M. JULES FAVRE Before he became a member of the French Provisional Government, his fame as an advocate had extended over all the world, and his reputation for talents and learning as a member of the bar, was enhanced by his high character for integrity and honor. Though as Secretary of Foreign Affairs he was allowed to have made great mistakes, and was therefore severely criticised, foreigners at least were wholly unprepared to learn that his character was in any respect vulnerable, and most even of his compatriots were equally shocked and surprised by the confession voluntarily made at the recent trial of LALUYE, a confession which necessitates his retirement from public life. Charged with having abused his official position for the gratification of private revenge, FAVRE, unable to bear an imputation so foreign to his nature, brought suit for defamation against his accuser, for many years one of his most intimate friends, and then his relentless enemy, whom he was alleged to have had arrested on a trumped up charge of complicity with the Commune. The pretense for this allegation was that the *Vengeur* newspaper shortly before LALUYE'S arrest had, on his information, charged M. FAVRE with having, many years ago, committed the crime of legal perjury. At the late trial M. FAVRE declared that he neither saw the newspaper nor heard of the charges at the time, and that he had nothing to do with LALUYE'S arrest, which took place shortly after their publication. He also made a full confession of the circumstances to which the charges referred. More than thirty years ago FAVRE, then an obscure young lawyer, became fond of a young lady who was separated, though not divorced from her husband, and lived with her until her death, a period of fifteen years. Residing in the country and every year taking a different house, for a long time his domestic relations remained a secret even to his friends. But when he had become famous, and began to take part in politics, "his retreat was forced much against his will," and his domestic situation became difficult. It was then, on the birth of one of his children, that FAVRE, in a moment of bewilderment, fell into the mistake which has at length ruined him. In the office of registry and on the occasion of the baptism, this child was presented as the offspring of married parents, an act which amounted to the crime of which his former friend and present enemy had accused him. This man in his rancorous malice had charged FAVRE with offenses of a still more aggravated character. But they completely vanished before the simple and touching narrative, in which the great advocate made full acknowledgment of the deplorable transaction, concerning which he owned his guilt. The feelings of the audience seem to have been divided between compassion for the offender and disgust and contempt for his accuser. Sensibility, however, cannot mitigate or in any degree change the nature of the main fact, and the crime is one which society may not forgive, even in so illustrious a man as M. FAVRE. He is socially and politically ruined, and may never again appear in public life. According to a recent Paris newspaper, intimate friends of the late Minister speak confidently of his resolution to resign his position of representative in the National Assembly and his dignity of academician; in fact, his purpose is to break entirely with the world and to retire to the monastery of LA Trappe. This course would be the less surprising if taken by M. FAVRE, as he is well known to have never sympathized with the prevalent unbelief of people of his class in France, and to be a man of decided religious convictions.

As for his base and malignant accuser, LALUYE, whom M. FAVRE has prosecuted for defamation of character, it is satisfactory to know that he has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs.

DOWN WITH PRETENDERS.

The rebuke administered to BUTLER by the Republicans of Massachusetts should admonish others, wherever found, who do not mind office in opposition to popular sentiment. He undertook to ride rough-shod over all opposition, and unluckily for himself, went so far as to arouse the masses to a determined effort to put him down. And down he went. The result is creditable to those who helped to produce it, and should encourage similar efforts wherever similar attempts at office-getting are made. BUTLER undertook to show that the moral sense and public sentiment could be defied. Almost anywhere else he would perhaps have succeeded. New Englanders yet respect themselves at home, and are jealous of their standing abroad. When they cease to do this BUTLER may hope to be Governor. It is deeply to be regretted that there is not more of this feeling. It is needed in Pennsylvania. There is no longer a race of giants here, and we have ceased to breed statesmen, and this is the necessary outcome of the indifference into which the people have fallen and of their submission to the system whereby the offices are parceled out and nominations made. Men who systematically sell themselves to the lobby do not now hesitate to present themselves for Congress, and they will continue to do so with unvarying success so long as the people permit themselves to be held in subjection by the machinery which aspirants of this description put in operation. It has come to be an easy thing for purchasable members of Congress to obtain the indorsement of re-election over and over. He has only to be sufficiently industrious in "setting up" conventions,—the nomination once obtained, no matter how, the people fall into line as submissively as though they did not know the candidate was purchasable, with no higher purpose than to make money by supporting all sorts of subsidy jobs, and other schemes of the lobby.

This, at least, has been the experience of the past—of comparatively later times, it must be admitted, for there was a time when men, both honorable and capable men, ventured to aspire to the highest honors. We venture to hope, however, that there is going to be a change, and that the time is at hand when inflated frauds will not be tolerated. In Massachusetts, when it was feared that BUTLER, by stealing the march, would succeed, the resolve was taken if he did, to mutiny and dispose of him in that way. Though such a course did not become necessary, the resolve was a noble one, and is worthy of imitation whenever a candidate known to be unworthy of indorsement succeeds in procuring a nomination. We never heard that BUTLER sold his vote to the lobby. If he did, he was adroit enough to transact the business so that all men would not know it. If he is corrupt, he has wit, and he may hold his seat in Congress as long as he wishes to do so. He is no mere pretender, as some others are. For then it is to be hoped that there is something creditable to the people in store.

THE official September statement of the public debt, published in our telegraphic dispatches Tuesday morning, is admirably designed to inspire with pride and gratification every patriotic citizen of the Republic. It is a noble exemplification of the almost boundless resources of the country, as well as a most convincing proof of the general honesty and ability with which the great financial system of the nation has been handled. The reduction for the past month was $13,458,630 46, being at the rate of over a hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year; while during the term of the present administration the gross diminution has reached the sum of $264,799,319 63; and this, although taxes have been repealed which were yielding eighty millions a year in 1865, and which—apart from any allowance for their elasticity—would consequently have produced upwards of two hundred millions down to the present date; in addition to which the Republican party stands pledged to still further curtailments of taxation, the expansiveness of revenue which has almost neutralized the effect of past reductions, being the best proof that could be afforded of the absolute safety of continuance in a similar line of policy. Every fresh decrease of the debt tends, of course, to improve and strengthen the national credit, and to facilitate the negotiation of new loans at lower rates of interest. The good effect which this rapid reduction has already had in increasing the credit of the Republic, is shown by a comparison of the rates of interest realized by holders of United States securities at different periods within the last few years. At the close of President BUCHANAN'S administration, this rate was 8.14 per cent. Upon the accession of the present administration, notwithstanding the greatly increased expenditures incurred in putting down the rebellion, it had decreased to 7 per cent., which was equivalent to an increase of the borrowing power of the government of about 16 per cent. Since the 1st of March, 1863, this rate has further decreased to 5.20 per cent., which is an increase of borrowing power equal to more than 30 per cent.; an appreciation which tells its own story, and is the most eloquent vindication which the financial policy of the government could possibly receive. Against such facts and figures as these it is impossible for Democratic orators and organs to make effectual headway. Rail as they will, they cannot rage away their healthy and economical significance. Not a man of the honest, hard-working masses but can fully appreciate the difference between the manner in which the Republican party administers the financial affairs of the country, and the policy of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the city government of New York. What the one does for the nation, our advanced and advancing credit in the money markets of the world, our decreasing taxation, and general prosperity show; what the other would do, should it obtain ascendency, let the repudiated bonds and the impaired mercantile credit of the great city where it has so long held undisputed sway, attest.

A ROSE by any other name will smell as sweet; and scoundrelism, disguised in whatever euphemistic phrase, will be as foul. Arsenic is none the less a poison because the bottle containing it may be labelled arrow-root, nor is a thief less a thief because his associations have been among honest and respectable persons. We denounce corruption and wrong doing wherever we find it existing, or by whomsoever perpetrated; whether by a whole brigade of brigands, as in New York, or by a solitary individual, as in the case of Paymaster HODGE. But it is right that our Democratic brethren, the *Post* included, who have by their excessive display of virtuous indignation against this "Radical" defaulter, made some amends for their admiring silence respecting the superlatively diabolism of Tammany, should know that Major HODGE is not now and never was a Republican, but that he is now and always has been a Democrat. It makes no difference, of course, so far as the merits of the case are concerned, that he is, upon principle that there should be honor among thieves, it may possibly make a good deal of difference to Democracy. Major HODGE was appointed by President JOHNSON in 1867, and the Senate for some time refused to confirm his nomination. He has always been known as a Democrat of the most extreme order, and the editor of the *Sussex* (N. J.) *Register*, who has an intimate acquaintance with his antecedents, states in his journal that during the war he permitted rebel songs to be sung in his house, and gave numerous other evidences of disloyalty. With this we have now nothing to do; since it in nowise either extenuates or augments the crime for which he is undergoing punishment. But Democracy really ought to be more careful and discriminating before laying on the lash; for it must be exceedingly mortifying to find out, after the flogging is over, that the rascal, whom it thought to be its neighbor's child, was actually its own brat.

HAD EVANS, the defaulter, fled to any other city than New York, he doubtless would have been delivered up and brought to Pennsylvania to be tried. He probably had some such idea in his mind when he allowed himself—at any rate he found friends among the Tammanyites and now enjoys the protection which he could not expect to find anywhere else. It is a standing disgrace to our country that offenders have such a refuge. EVANS is charged with embezzlement. There is money in his case. If not himself, at least his confederates are able to pay; and it is a shameful fact that those who have money can find in New York anything they need, even in the courts. Perhaps it would be saying too much that all the courts in that city are of this character; but Tammany politics have supplied every necessity, and Judge MCCUNN was the necessary and sufficient resort of EVANS. The facts teach a lesson which no intelligent man will fail to understand. They indicate a fearful state of degeneracy—the natural outcome of Democracy. The case supplements the lesson taught by recent experience in New York, and intensifies the admonition that when the people neglect to be vigilant in the performance of their political duties the worst of consequences will manifest themselves. In this light there is something truly alarming in the indifference on the part of the people to their duties as citizens armed with the ballot and custodians of their own interests. There is yet time to shake off this indifference and for the exercise of vigilance, which is the only thing the Democrats dread.

THE New York *Standard* which is understood in some sort to speak the opinion of administration circles, defends TOM. MURPHY, and says there is no good reason why he should not be continued in the office of Collector of Customs. It says he is but the victim of the same kind of clamor which has been raised against every incumbent of that office, and simply because he has done his duty. It says, "he has won the confidence of General GRANT, and retained it through good report and evil report." "The President," it adds, "is not the man to be frightened by clamor. Let us have a real living reason for Mr. MURPHY'S removal, and we can consider it. Nothing could be more unjust than this senseless cry." We prefer to believe that the *Standard* in this does not speak for Gen. GRANT. We think it does not reflect the sentiment of the Republican party. That it counsels badly we know. Nor are we alone in this, for we are prepared to say that it is the opinion of many of Gen. GRANT'S earliest and most constant friends that MURPHY'S removal has come to be little less than a necessity.

In the second volume of Lord BROUGHAM'S History of his own Life and Times, reprinted in this country from the English edition a few days ago, there occurs a passage which, unimportant as it may have seemed to its author, or as it may appear to English readers, will doubtless strike Americans as being very remarkable. Referring to his numerous declinations of money by various parties for various services, he says:

> "On the Reform bill passing in 1832 there was a penny subscription for four silver gilt cups to be presented to Gray, Althorpe, John Russell and myself. In those days the practice, sant to have prevailed latterly, of distributing shares in railway and other companies among members of the two Houses, had not been discovered, and as the above bore a premium at the time of distribution, a more objectionable practice cannot be imagined. I have known members of both Houses reject the offer with indignation; but none there were who accepted them, justifying the practice by contending that it was nothing more than the custom of giving shares of loans to different persons; but if these were given to any one having a discretion in settling the terms of the loan it would be liable to the same objection as giving shares to members while the bill was in progress through Parliament."

It is, perhaps, hardly to be hoped that the exquisite sense of honor and propriety which this extract indicates, will for some time to come be rivaled by our own legislators and representatives, but we should be very glad to see an attempt to do so set in operation.

MAYOR HALL is said to be a great wit, and to have an uncommon faculty for propounding and answering conundrums. Some time ago he concocted and gave to the people of New York city a riddle of so difficult a nature, that he fairly shook his sides with laughter at their look of blank dismay as they listened to it, and heard him gallantly defy them to the solution. It was really charming—the admirable *sang froid* and airy self-possession of the man. But even a dunce, by dint of persistent plodding, may sometimes pluck the heart of a secret which genius itself fails to discover. The battle is not always to the strong; and more than once, we suspect, the net results of things have shown that it is possible the lithe-limbed hare may be distanced by the slow-crawling tortoise. The riddle of the Mayor was this: "What do I mean, when I say 'What are you going to do about it?'" And the arrest of that functionary on affidavits charging him with criminal neglect of his official duties; of conniving at the robbery of the public treasury; of failing to examine into the justice and legality of the warrants placed before him for signature, and of a general and wilful disregard of the requirements of the law whose sworn Executive he is—is the answer of the people to his conundrum. "It will blow over," said that jaunty culprit, a couple of months ago; not knowing how sublime and terrible is the wrath of the people when righteously aroused. Did Mayor HALL who is reported to possess wide and varied culture, ever read what SYDNEY SMITH said of Mrs. PARTINGTON? He said—"She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest."

THE elsewhere reported reception yesterday extended by our citizens to President GRANT, on his return journey to Washington from a prolonged summer vacation, must have been as gratifying to the Chief Magistrate as, without respect to party, it was creditable to the people who proffered it. The distinguishing features of Pittsburgh courtesy and hospitality are that they are always genuinely and heartily meant. Our citizens are glad to have had an opportunity of seeing and paying their respects to the first officer of the Nation, and regret only that he cannot make a longer stay. Observant as he is, it would take many days for him to comprehend the full magnitude and significance of the varied industries and enterprises of this great-est and most important manufacturing city of the continent. Brief, however, as may be his glimpses and opportunities in these directions, they will unquestionably be sufficient to give him decided impressions regarding their immense value, and the necessity of affording them all proper encouragement and protection.

EVERY person has taken notice how much the pride of the Germans of this country in their native land has been enhanced by the consummation of German unity. The consummation of Italian unity seems to have had a similar effect upon educated Italians settled in the United States. As evidence of the change it is interesting to learn that a number of Italians in New York city on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the discovery of America, met together and instituted a *fete* to be observed in future in commemoration of the day. No discovery ever made was more directly due to the genius and character of the discoverer than the discovery of America, "that conquest of reflection," as the great HUMBOLDT calls it. As COLUMBUS was an Italian, it seems at once proper and natural that his compatriots, especially those of them who live in America, should commemorate the event, and thus yearly remind us of their national participation in the history of the country of which they have become citizens. Were *fetes* an American institution, it might be well for others as well as Italians to join in the celebration.

THE agony in Massachusetts is not yet over. Wednesday the Labor Reformers of that State held their nominating Convention, and the Prohibitionists. The Temperance Convention will probably meet at Washington, the Republican nominee, who is claimed as a Prohibitionist. Wendell Phillips will preside at the Labor Reform Convention, and will in all likelihood substantially dictate the platform which we may expect to see a heterogeneous mass of parts of agrarianism and humanitarianism, both run stark mad. Judge Cowley, formerly editor of the Lowell *Courier*, will probably receive the nomination for Governor. He has been identified with the party since its organization, as the advocate of the Know Nothing Legislature, and has won some laurels by carrying through a bill providing for the chartering of Labor Reform Societies. Last year the office of Phillips, the Labor Reform and Prohibitory tickets, was 21,446 of which probably two-thirds was cast by the former element. The leaders of the present movement count on a vote of about fifteen thousand, although Phillips, in a speech declaration at Worcester that he would abide by the decision of the Convention, has to a considerable extent demoralized the party, who assert that he gave them the cold shoulder during the late campaign, and doubt whether he received the regular Republican nomination or not, and that they have been outrageously and treacherously sold. Phillips, especially, is said to be most vehement in denunciation of Butler, harangueing him as "a contemptible runaway," and a "political swindler." The women suffragists, too, complain bitterly of his broken promises and their misplaced confidence. It seems that on the strength of its distinct agreement that he would be the candidate of these organizations at the Worcester Convention,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 7, 1871.

U. S. GRANT.

The President's Visit to Pittsburgh.

Enthusiastic Reception from the Citizens.

With pleasure we announce the arrival in our city, a little after noon Wednesday, of His Excellency, Ulysses S. Grant, Chief Magistrate of the United States. A knowledge of his movements will be obtained by a perusal of the annexed report.

THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION AT STEUBENVILLE.

By the Columbus mail train, which left the depot yesterday morning at 7:15, the Committee of the Lincoln Club, appointed to escort President Grant to the city, accompanied by the Iron City brass band, led by Julius Moore, departed for Steubenville, where it was expected the President would be found. The members of the club mentioned, to the number of sixty-two, assembled at their rooms at half past six o'clock, an unusually early hour, for many of them had not been aroused from their slumbers so early for several months and the time required in the preparation of their toilettes left very little for any attention to the wants of the inner man. Be it known that an order had been issued that all should wear white marseillaise vests, dark clothes and at this accordingly nearly every gentleman present had invested in a new tile, and the white vests, supposed to have been doffed for the season, fairly glistened. In addition the members wore handsome badges, with a picture of Lincoln and the words "Lincoln Club" on the coat lappel, and also white silk gloves, and presented a decidedly handsome appearance during the march from the club headquarters, on Smithfield street, to the Union Depot, the band meanwhile discoursing music.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS ON THE WAY.

Major Burnell, of the Museum, on Fifth avenue, was a passenger upon the train, with the Circassian girl and the glass blower, on their way to the Burgettstown Fair. Several cheap jewelrymen were also passengers on the train, as far as Burgettstown. They too were going to the fair to sell the "boosters" cheap jewelry greatly below cost.

Mr. Phelps also left the train at this point and purchased what he supposed was a basket of apples, but which proved to be quinces. They were readily disposed of, however, many members of the Committee having had to content themselves with a "ham sandwich" for lunch.

Shortly after leaving Burgettstown a gentleman appeared in the cars and announced that he had just received a telegram stating that General Grant had gone around by the Fort Wayne Railroad, and that they were being deceived by Steubenville for the purpose of attending a sale of lots thereat. The joke was "too thin," however, and only provoked a little laughter.

ARRIVAL AT STEUBENVILLE.

The train reached Steubenville at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the Reception Escort Committee alighted and were wheeled into line by Mr. Harry Oliver, and, preceded by the band, started on one of the tracks towards the station. A locomotive came in on the track and, despite the gratifying tones of the brass horn and cymbals immediately broke ranks and separated—for bass horner going to one side, the bugler to the other, and the members of the Executive as their inclinations suggested. Order was restored in the ranks, and the Committee proceeded to the platform.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

A waft of a few moments brought to the station the train containing the President, and then the usual motive and tender of which was literally covered with the Irish laborers of the road who were straining every nerve to catch a glimpse of His Excellency. While the train was being shifted, and during a momentary stop of the car, President Grant appeared upon the balcony or rear platform and cheers were immediately given, and cries of "Speech from the Chief." The Steubenville band was at the depot and it also played during the stoppage of the train.

Mr. Harry Oliver walked up and shook hands with the President.

The President then said: "You are going to Pittsburgh, are you not?"

Mr. Oliver—"Yes, sir."

The President—"Your cars will be hitched on to mine—in front of it."

THE LINCOLN CLUB WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

The cars were then shifted and brought into place on the main track at the depot, when Col. Thos. M. Bayne addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—On behalf of a committee appointed by the Lincoln Club of Allegheny county, I welcome you. We do this not only because you are our Chief Magistrate, but because of your heroic achievements in your country's service in the hour of her need; and not only because of your heroic achievements, but because you are at it still emulous of your excellence and virtues as a citizen. Upon your arrival in Pittsburgh you will be received by the people, without respect to party, manifesting a loving reception, and hoping you will enjoy your visit, I again extend to you a hearty welcome.

SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant bowed in a graceful manner, and replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE LINCOLN CLUB—I thank you for the words of welcome you extend to me in behalf of the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh. It would be unnecessary for me to make any remarks, as you can see with I in the habit of speaking. [Laughter.] When the train starts I will go through the cars and shake you by the hand, and I will be glad to receive you at the house.

The large crowd that had congregated about the platform and depot then gave three rousing cheers for the President, and in a moment or so subsequently the train sped eastward on the Pittsburgh line, then being a quarter to eleven o'clock. "Hail to the Chief" was again played; and just here we would earnestly request of the Committee of Arrangements that no other piece, for occasions of the kind—it is worn out. Hail to the Chief, by-the-bye, however—Gen. Grant espied upon the platform his old friend Mr. Smith, from Washington county, and he and Gen. J. S. Negley, of Allegheny, took seats in the President's car, at his solicitation, and remained with him until his arrival in the city.

HAND SHAKING WITH THE SMITHS.

In about fifteen minutes after the train had started, the President came into the cars containing the members of the Committee of Arrangements, accompanied by Mr. Oliver, shook each by the hand cordially.

Several of the gentlemen in the cars were smoking when the President entered, and in reply to a remark let fall, he said "smoking was not offensive to him."

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE SMITHS.

The President bore the introductory process of our cicerone right well, until the smiling Harry had mentioned the names of four different Smiths, who happened to be on the train, in one group, and he either supposed he was the victim of a sell, or that he was about to be subjected to the direful infliction of going through the entire League of Smiths, but Mr. Oliver was equal to the emergency, and assuring His Excellency that the gentlemen introduced were all Smiths, and of that name alone—Smiths having concentrated their forces in order to have but one powerful visitation upon him rather than repeated infliction of this kind, at intervals—our chief magistrate appeared to be at ease.

The train stopped a few minutes at Burgettstown, from which point Mr. Phelps sent a message announcing that Mrs. Grant would ride in the procession. The telegram was immediately answered in reply to one asking whether or not she desired to go to the hotel in a private carriage.

INCIDENTS ON THE RETURN TRIP.

The train did not stop again until it reached Mansfield, where the "whole town as one man called upon the President." The one man referred to shook hands with the President from the rear platform of the car, standing at "an angle of forty-five degrees," according to a well known scientific gentleman, while doing so. A member of the Reception Committee gained surreptitious possession of a small flag and in the absence of the owner proceeded to get up a little one for himself. The train waited here not a few moments, moving towards the city at a rapid rate the instant the President appeared. Between Pennsylvania, West Pittsburgh, and Monongahela Intersection, a slow train, the passengers on the hands in the various mills were strung along the line of the road, women were grouped in doorways, and little children were perched in every available vantage point, if possible, get a glimpse of the President, and cheer after cheer went the air. The President came out occasionally upon the platform and bowed in acknowledgement, which was invariably the signal for renewed cheers. The train passed along at the lower wharves had their flags floating to the breeze, and as the train came in sight of Pratt's rolling mill on Saw Mill Run, the steam ferry boat "Covington" extended its welcome by loud and continuous whistling. Passing over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bridge, the train moved slowly over the Connellsville freight depot, manifested their welcome and greeting by cheer after cheer, and at the crossings of the Panhandle Railroad on Try street, knots of men, women and children had gathered, who cheered until the train disappeared from view in the tunnel.

ARRIVAL AT THE UNION DEPOT.

Previous to the arrival of the train at the Union Depot the members of the Reception Committee, owing to the crowd expected at the depot, were formed in line inside the cars, and when the train stopped, and the band had alighted, the members passed out and proceeded across the platform, and thence into the depot building, where, by orders of Mr. Thomas H. Phelps, they halted, face inward, and stood open order, to permit the President and party to pass to their carriages. Meantime General James S. Negley had entered the President's car, and, welcoming him and his party, formally requested them to alight. When apparent order had been restored the President alighted, being greeted with cheers, and under the escort of His Honor Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States Court, with uncovered heads on each side, Gen. Negley; in the second Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Miller; in the third himself and Major Dunlap, and Presidential driver and Grand of Sedgwick and Common Councils, Pittsburgh.

Each of these carriages were drawn by four horses and the equippages were gaily decorated with small flags.

MEMBERS OF LINCOLN CLUB.

The members of the Lincoln club and Committee on Reception filled the remaining carriages, which were in waiting on Grant street, and immediately wheeled into line behind the Presidential party and escort.

The President was then driven down Liberty street where the military had formed, and an opportunity afforded him of viewing the troops, as for a few moments the procession moved, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Seventy-five uniformed Police in charge of Lieut. David Campbell.

Drum corps of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Military escort, with the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Col. Negley, on the right, as follows:

Company C, Captain Ahl.
Company K, Captain Barr.
Company D, Captain Hope.
Company G, Captain Lang.
Company B, Lieutenant Dawson.
Company J, Captain Fox.

Second Company Irish Infantry, Captain McCloskey.

The Avery Guards.

The left of the military escort was taken by the Duquesne Grays, under command of Col. Campbell, as follows:

First Company in line, Captain Cowley.
Second Company, Captain Moore.
Third Company, Captain Fullwood.
Fourth Company, Captain Hay.
The Grays were preceded by the
Great Western Band,
and followed by Dr. Jackson's Band, mounted.
Detachment of Mayor's Police.
Carriage Containing President Grant,
Hon. Wilson McCandless,
Gen. J. S. Negley
and
Master Grant.
Carriage Containing
Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock
and
Mr. Miller.
Carriage Containing the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Presidents of Councils.
Eleven Carriages Containing Members of the Lincoln Club.
Twenty-one Carriages Containing Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Iron City Band.
Carriages Containing Fire Commissioners.
Pittsburgh Fire Department, preceded by Chief Engineer and followed by
Assistant.
THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route, the houses on which were handsomely decorated with flags, etc.: Along Liberty street to Tenth, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to the Monongahela House. The streets along the line were crowded with spectators, many of whom greeted the Presidential party with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

A BLOCKADE.

Smithfield street was blocked up with vehicles by the crowd pressing toward the Monongahela House, and when the procession reached that thoroughfare it was next to impossible to force a way through. When the Grays battalion arrived between Second and Third avenues they formed in two ranks, halted and presented arms while the guests were passing.

THE PRESIDENT UPON THE BALCONY OF THE HOTEL.

The President was escorted to the balcony of the Monongahela House, immediately on his arrival; an immense throng congregated in close proximity to it, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

IN THE EVENING.

Half-past seven o'clock had been fixed upon for the reception of the citizens by the Presidential party in the Monongahela House, and an hour before that hour the pavement and the street in front of the Smithfield street entrances to the hotel were blockaded with people. It was about twenty minutes of eight, when the doors were opened and the public admitted, and they did come with a rush. It was with very little effect that Colonel Hay's "keep back there"—the people were bound to see the President, and would not keep back. So up they rushed, and arriving at the head of stairs, they found General Grant standing in the wide hallway on the first floor. Several sofas were distributed about the lobby, the occupants being Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. General Negley, Mrs. General Sweitzer, Mrs. Babcock and one or two other ladies. The visiting ladies, on arriving at the scene, were presented to the President's wife by General Sweitzer, while T. W. Davis, Esq., and others (who had no business there) introduced our citizens to the President as they passed in single file before him. This sort of thing continued for over an hour, when the President, beginning to feel rather tired, very naturally asked if the end was near approaching—but it was not, as fully another thousand men, women and children remained in the neighborhood of the entrance door awaiting a chance to assist in soiling the white glove of the Chief Magistrate. Then came the order

"CLOSE THE DOORS,"

And soon the crowd in the lobby was reduced, and finally dissolved, when the President's wife and children were ushered to his room, so that privacy and rest which he evidently longed for. Miss Nellie Grant did not put in an appearance at all at the reception, the young lady, as we are informed, being entirely too weary to visit the long ride which she had just concluded.

It was almost ten o'clock when the visitors retired to their rooms to seek that repose which they so much needed.

General Grant announced to members of the Committee of Escort that he desired to remain in the city until the evening train so he would like to turn via the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. In order to do so he would have to leave about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the hearing desirous of seeing the section of country through which this new road passes. It he concludes to remain until evening he will go via the Philadelphia Express at 6:05, or the Fast Line leaving at 11:30 P. M. The citizens of Allegheny are making strenuous efforts to have the President visit their city to-day.

A COUPLE OF SCOUNDRELS.

Attempted Rape and Robbery at Port Perry—An Old Lady Abused—Five Hundred Dollars Stolen—Arrest of the Accused.

Tuesday morning, officers Dean and Timmony of Alderman Strain's police, arrived in the city, having in custody two notorious characters in the persons of James Hart and William Hurley. The prisoners were charged before the Alderman with an attempted rape and robbery. We learn that on Tuesday evening last about seven o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward was engaged at her household duties in her residence in Port Perry, where her husband keeps a eating house, when the prisoners entered the kitchen and attacked her. One of them caught her by the wrists, and with the help of his companion succeeded in throwing her to the floor. The object of the fiends was apparent to the unprotected woman, and she resisted, with all the strength of desperation, their attempts to outrage her. She finally succeeded in repelling them; but the effort so exhausted her that she did not have power herself for some time. The villains, finding their nefarious ends thus frustrated, proceeded to ransack the house, keeping Mrs. Ward quiet by the display of revolvers. After searching for a short time, they discovered $500 in notes which they proceeded to appropriate and left the house, where all this occurred is in the midst of the most thinly settled part of Port Perry.

The two detectives sent to secure the accused, on arriving at Port Perry, found that they had departed for Greensburg. Mounting horses, Messrs. Dean and Timmony rode speedily to the town named, and there found that their game had departed for Johnstown. For this place they took the first train, and arriving at Johnstown soon spotted their men in a drinking saloon, where, after a desperate resistance, during which revolvers were freely flourished, but fortunately did no harm, they arrested the scoundrels. Hart and Hurley were handcuffed and safely conveyed to this city, where they were confined in the county jail for a hearing. Of the stolen money, about three hundred dollars was found on Hurley's person, ten dollars of which sum was in one of his vest pockets, and the rest snugly ensconced between the sole of one of his feet and his stocking.

How People are Paid in Germany.

There is no civilized country where work is so poorly paid as in Germany, or where the earnings are in such disproportion to the expenses of living. The average earning of a workingman is four thalers per week (a thaler is 66⅔ cents of American gold), while it requires for a family of six members at least eight thalers. The result, says a Berlin correspondent, is a series of hard struggles for living, cheap enjoyment, and general self-denial. It is only a master workman that commands one thaler per day. I know of one who, to meet his ends, on which is absolutely required for his family, rises at three in the morning and manages a steam-engine till nine o'clock at night. Occasionally he must work through the whole night and all the next day to earn additional wages. A common day laborer, who has mastered no trade, is glad to get employment at twenty cents a day. Waiters in the hotels and restaurants do not average this. Male clerks get about four dollars a month. A servant girl earns fifteen dollars a year. Higher work gets gradually better paid, but only in comparison.

A teacher in the common schools gets from $150 to $300 a year. An ill-remunerated class of servants to our colleges, the professors, who are required to be graduates of one of the great universities, get on an average $600. A professor in a university gets more than $800, besides the fees of his hearers. Of course the great leading lights in science, and the *professeurs honoraire* generally, who belong to a special class of which I shall speak presently, get better pay. Authors in the ordinary families, a position which the great Kant and nearly every German literateur has filled, rarely get more than $400 a year. One, who is a graduate of a university, who speaks, besides his own language, French, English and Italian, and can read both Greek and Latin, and but little Hebrew and Russian, and who is, besides, a professional historian, and has made original investigations in the literature and times of Hesiod, on which subject he is no mean authority, receives $200 a year in addition to his board.

The Government officials, as they are called—lawyers, physicians, school directors, etc.—who have the management of the matters pertaining to their several departments in the different districts and wards, and are endowed for life by the Government, get an average of $1,500. This, however, is the commencement of the aristocracy, or of a class which, from hereditary possessions or high acquisitions, is enabled to live in a style quite distinct from the "people." From these upward there is a rapid increase in the salaries, or allowances rather. This class, including the army and police officers and the nobility, have about all the wealth, while the laboring classes have none.

Census Statistics of Pennsylvania.

The number of persons residing in the United States who were born in the State of Pennsylvania is 3,401,144. Of these, 2,726,600 still reside in the State; 1,137 are in Arkansas; 11,208 are in California; 2,304 are in Connecticut; 8,764 are in Delaware; 98,614 are in Illinois; 47,381 are in Indiana; 73,438 are in Iowa; 19,387 are in Kansas; 6,305 are in Kentucky; 1,689 are in Louisiana; 22,846 are in maryland; 3,257 are in Massachusetts; 28,597 are in Michigan; 11,906 are in Minnesota; 36,384 are in Missouri; 6,091 are in Nebraska; 1,458 are in New Hampshire; 32,942 are in New Jersey; 36,170 are in New York; 149,784 are in Ohio; 1,500 are in Oregon; 4,074 are in Tennessee; 1,877 are in Texas; 4,046 are in Virginia; 15,497 are in West Virginia; 21,856 are in Wisconsin; 1,552 are in Colorado Territory; 4,223 are in the District of Columbia, 1,515 are in Utah, and the remainder are in the other States and Territories.

The Apple Crop of Michigan.

A Detroit paper says: The apple crop is now the excitement. At Dowagiac there has already been shipped nearly 5,000 barrels. Other fruit towns have shipped from 2,000 to 4,000 barrels, and the shipping of winter apples has but just begun. They are now paying in the different towns for fall fruit $1 to $1 50 per bbl.; for winter apples $1 50 to $2. In some of the towns there is not a full supply of barrels. A few of the heavy fruit dealers have been obliged to start cooper shops for their supply of barrels, and a very large amount of winter apples will not be shipped in the season of gathering for the want of barrels. Barrels are now selling for forty to fifty cents. Thus far every shipment of fruit to the Eastern States has caused larger orders to be sent for the superior Michigan apples, and although the crop is the largest that the State has ever produced, they will all be wanted east of west.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1871.

The local money market has become quite active, which is consistent with the increased demand of the various branches of trade at this season of the year. The condition of our banks is such as to afford liberal aid to increased requirements from their customers, and there are no apprehensions of stringency to enterprise with legitimate demands upon them for loans. Very little acceptable paper is seen on the open market, which is an indication that the regular discount houses take all the good offerings.

—At New York, the *Commercial Advertiser* observes, that "taking into account the state of affairs, as indicated here and in Europe, we can look forward to a severe 10 per cent. money market for perhaps two months to come. The contraction of loans at bank will probably proceed for about that length of time; and all steady men of business will join with us in the hope that the Treasury Department will act up to the spirit of this morning's announcement, and abstain entirely from tampering with the legitimate course of the money market.

"This grandual substitution at bank of an unprofitable for an interest-bearing reserve, will probably render the banks unable, next season, to allow four per cent. interest on the bulk of their country deposits. Should this prove to be the case, it will be very welcome to the private bankers, who have felt that the three per cent. certificates worked unfairly against their business, by enabling the banks to compete successfully for deposits, which would otherwise have gone into their keeping."

—**Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.** report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	114¾	114⅝
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113⅝
Gold	113¾	113¾	113⅝

—**James T. Brady & Co.**, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅝
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	102
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—In reference to gold the *Tribune* remarks that in view of the close approach of the period when our exports of domestic produce are heaviest, a premium should perhaps take a lower basis, but against this the demand for customs is very large, while the anticipations of the London quotations would seem to call for, and appearances indicate that the old party here, including some of the Tammany Ring, may be going short of their gold. It is the welcome of the whole people, without respect to political divisions. I hope the day is not far distant when our citizens will trust the Executive as the President of the whole country, and not as the representative of a party. I hope you know that my stay in this city shall be enjoyable, and I shall take the opportunity of visiting your workshops, which I recognize as the source of wealth not only to the artizan and the city, but to the whole nation. I hope that the manufactures to supply the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industry. Thanking you, fellow citizens, and you all, for this cordial reception, I bid you good day.

Three rousing cheers were now given for the President, and while the same were in progress the President and party were escorted from the balcony to the parlors of the hotel, and under the escort of His Honor Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States Court, with uncovered heads on each side, Gen. Negley; in the second Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and Mr. Dalgleish with Mrs. Gen. Babcock, proceeded up, and were followed by the door of the depot. While the President passed through the building the band played "Hail to the chief," and a salute of several rounds was fired on the hillside just above the depot by a detachment from Hampton's battery.

THE CARRIAGES FILLED.

His Honor Mayor Brush performed the agreeable task of assigning the party to carriages, in the first of which he put the President, Master Grant, Judge McCandless, Gen. Negley; in the second Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock and Mr. Miller; in the third himself and Major Dunlap, and Presidential driver and Grand of Sedgwick and Common Councils, Pittsburgh.

Each of these carriages were drawn by four horses and the equippages were gaily decorated with small flags.

MEMBERS OF LINCOLN CLUB.

The members of the Lincoln club and Committee on Reception filled the remaining carriages, which were in waiting on Grant street, and immediately wheeled into line behind the Presidential party and escort.

The President was then driven down Liberty street where the military had formed, and an opportunity afforded him of viewing the troops, as for a few moments the procession moved, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Seventy-five uniformed Police in charge of Lieut. David Campbell.

Drum corps of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Military escort, with the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Col. Negley, on the right, as follows:

Company C, Captain Ahl.
Company K, Captain Barr.
Company D, Captain Hope.
Company G, Captain Lang.
Company B, Lieutenant Dawson.
Company J, Captain Fox.

Second Company Irish Infantry, Captain McCloskey.

The Avery Guards.

The left of the military escort was taken by the Duquesne Grays, under command of Col. Campbell, as follows:

First Company in line, Captain Cowley.
Second Company, Captain Moore.
Third Company, Captain Fullwood.
Fourth Company, Captain Hay.

The Grays were preceded by the
Great Western Band,
and followed by Dr. Jackson's Band, mounted.
Detachment of Mayor's Police.
Carriage Containing President Grant,
Hon. Wilson McCandless,
Gen. J. S. Negley
and
Master Grant.
Carriage Containing
Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock
and
Mr. Miller.
Carriage Containing the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Presidents of Councils.
Eleven Carriages Containing Members of the Lincoln Club.
Twenty-one Carriages Containing Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Iron City Band.
Carriages Containing Fire Commissioners.
Pittsburgh Fire Department, preceded by Chief Engineer and followed by
Assistant.
THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route, the houses on which were handsomely decorated with flags, etc.: Along Liberty street to Tenth, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to the Monongahela House. The streets along the line were crowded with spectators, many

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871. }

REMARKS—The following are the receipts of the leading artilces of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,499	4,859	9,358
Apples, bbls	1,391	3,104	4,495
Cheese, boxes	1,763	1,759	3,522
Corn, sacks	3,601	2,791	6,392
Wheat, sacks	3,995	7,184	11,179
Barley, sacks	4,229	3,384	7,613
Rye, sacks	2,442	3,053	5,495
Oats, sacks	8,972	11,151	20,123
Butter, packages	269	243	512
Bacon, pieces	5,525	17,084	22,259
Bacon, tierces	58	243	301
Dried beef, tierces	20	15	35

	1870.	1871.
September Receipts, 1869		
Flour, bbls	16,462	14,869
Apples, bbls	9,819	13,239
Cheese, bxs	4,217	4,934
Corn, sacks	4,389	6,326
Wheat, sacks	29,774	34,707
Barley	5,118	10,935
Rye, sacks	10,095	1,892
Oats, sacks	15,607	16,692
Butter, packages	719	478
Bacon, pcs	2,593	32,936
Bacon, tcs	801	686
Dried beef, tcs	68	61

Dealers from the surrounding country are taking advantage of the present pleasant weather to visit the city in quest of goods wherewith to replenish their stocks for the approaching winter. They have become convinced, from actual experience, that they can buy their goods and wares as cheap in Pittsburgh as in the eastern cities. Hence it would be an act of folly on their part to spend time and money in visiting New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Flour—The late advance is still maintained, with no present prospect of any change. Sales are being made at $6 50@6 75 for superfine, $7@7 25 for extra, $7 50@8 for family, $8@9 for fancy, and $10 00@11 00 for choice. Grain—The receipts of wheat are light, and prices are very firm at quotations. Groceries—The late advance in coffees is maintained, and the trade demand is reported fairly active. Bacon and provisions—We are reported an increasing demand, with prices firm and unchanged. Cheese—Prices unchanged and supply light. Butter—Good table scarce and wanted.

Below we give a carefully corrected report of the market. The prices are wholesale, except otherwise noted:

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₽ ton, $5 50.

ASHES—Common at 4@4¼c; refined 4¼@4½c; pearls 7½c; pearls 6c per ₽.

APPLES—Receipts 1,575 bbls. Choice cooking and spitzenburgs first-class; early sales $3 00@3 50 ₽ barrel; ordinary $1 50@2 00.

PEACHES—The upcoming scarce; good for preserving or canning are worth $3 00@3 50 ₽ bushel.

QUINCES—We are reported sales at $5 00@7 00 ₽ barrel. The supply is nearly equal to the demand.

BEANS—There is a little better inquiry, and sales reported of choice white navy at $2 00@2 20 ₽ bush.

BEANS AND PROVISIONS—Prominent dealers report an active and early increasing demand, with prices firm and tending upward. The following are the ruling quotations: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 11½@13c; second quality do 10½@11c; breakfast strips or bacon sides 10½@11c; clear sides 9½@10c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50. Lard—Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8½@9c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 9½@10c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in kegs, 11½c.

DRIED FRUITS—The inquiry for dried fruits is limited, and the market dull. We quote: Peaches, quarters 7@7½c; halves 9c; blackberries 12@13c ₽ ₽.

BUTTER—Receipts 256 packages. Strictly prime roll for fancy use commands 30@35c ₽ lb; common to medium 16@26c. The supply is increasing.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied with prime berries; $10@11 ₽ barrel is about the ruling figures.

CANDLES—The market is steady at 19c; for star, full weight; 17c for short weight; mould 12c ₽ lb.

CIDER—Sweet cider is arriving freely and meets ready sale at $6 00@6 50 ₽ barrel.

CHEESE—Receipts 356 boxes. There is an active demand, and prices are firm and unchanged. We continue to quote as follows: New York Goshen 15½@16c; Ohio Goshen 13¾@14¾c; Ohio Factory 12@13c; Ohio Flats 13@14c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Pluvrite Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Clinton, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Cumberland plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₽ bbl.

CARBON OIL—There has been an advance in prices, and we are reporting refined Lantard brands at 30c ₽ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00 Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS—The supply is light and sales good fresh made at 24@25c ₽ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last report 795 bbls. Holders are firm in their views, and will not make the slightest concessions to effect sales, being firm in the belief that the top prices have not yet been reached. Following are the ruling prices in mills and stores: Mills—National (white wheat) $8 20; Fan Handle (Southern, winter) $7 50; Morning (very red winter) $7 25; Iron City (red winter) $7 00; Chickie (western brands) $7 50; good $7; Minnesota, for bakers' use, $7 50; Pittsburgh premium $8 50@8 75.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged, and an active trade reported. We give the following as the ruling quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Coffee—Fancy 22c; strictly prime 20½@21½c; prime 20@20½c; good 19½@20c; fair 18½@19½c. *Teas*—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 60c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60@1 75; prime $1 25@1 40; fair $1 00@1 20; good 85c; fair 75@80c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 75@80c. Oolong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 75@80c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¼c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder's white honey 65c; silver stripe 60c; golden crowns 50@55c.

GRAIN—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and in most instances we have to report an advance in values. The receipts since our last were light, viz: Corn sacks, 256; wheat sacks, 247; rye sacks, 75; oats sacks, 1,400; and the demand for the leading article, the tendency being to higher prices. The mills are the largest buyers, and what comes up to their standard at the following: Good to prime red $1 40@1 41; white, $1 40@1 46 per bushel. Oats are in good demand, selling considered a safe investment at present prices. We are reported sales of mixed at 43@43½c; white at 44@45c; yellow at 45c. The stock to operate with is not a large one, holders predict an advance before many days. Corn—The market remains firm, with a good trade demand and a small stock to operate with. We note sales at Pittsburgh car Toughlin, Rye is firm at a fair local inquiry. Sales were reported at 87@90c; prices have evidently touched their lowest point. Barley—The receipts are light, and prices firm, however, are without change. We quote spring at 1 12@1 15; fall at 85@90c per bushel.

HAY—Arrivals on the increase, with sales on wharf and track at $22@25 per ton for baled.

IRON—Tone firm at $3 75@4 00 ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES, Green and Salted—Green butchers' 2c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—There is a better demand; sales made at 25@30c ₽ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky fetches $165 ₽ ton; dressed 12½c ₽ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 72@75 N. co; 60c. Cincinnati and Chicago extra No. 1 75@80c; No. 2 70@72½c.

POTATOES—Sales of peach blows at 60@65c ₽ bush; Jersey sweets $3 50@4; Baltimore do $2 50@3 00 ₽ barrel.

ONIONS—The demand is improving; sales at $3 00@3 50 ₽ barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₽ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; feed $1 60@1 65; bran $1 00.

POULTRY—Market fully supplied; sales spring at 40 @45c; old per pair.

TAPES—Pittsburg, rags, 13@14c ₽ lb; printing straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@6c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, jute, 2½@3c.

RAGS—Sales at 4c ₽ lb. Demand limited.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales, to-day, with sales of 1 ₽ cans at $1 50; ½ ₽ $3; 1 ₽ $6 ₽ doz.

SEEDS—Small sales of clover are made at $7; timothy at $3 40@3 50; flaxseed $1 80 ₽ bushel.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₽ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c@7 ₽ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; in a small way at 90 ₽ barrel.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Bluewires 90c; common rectified 88c; proof rectified $1 05@1 07; corn $1 05@1 07; rye $1 10; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₽ gallon, as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

September 26.—During the week closing this evening increased firmness has been developed in the market for crude iron, and it closes with a remarkably firm tone without any change in quotations, although on round lots better prices have been realized and all irons are held at full outside figures. The demand is active and the movement large, consumers showing a disposition to anticipate their wants in a measure. The situation of manufacturers' stock iron is very strong and nominally higher, but no sales at an advance have transpired. Still it is very certain that no lots can be had at the prices here at quotations, and future arrivals must command higher prices. On the whole there is an active demand, strong feeling and upward tendency in the market.

There is an anomaly in bar iron market. Dealers are filling small orders at lower rates than they will special orders for large quantities. The reason of this is the active competition existing for the local trade, which takes annually a large aggregate of iron, much of which is taken in moderate quantities. This trade is in the long run of far more importance to dealers than transient orders for large quantities, hence concessions are made to get to it. We quote the market very active and firm at 3½ and 3¾c rates.

There is a heavy movement of nails but no change, present or prospective. We quote them at $3 85 and $3 90 ₽ keg.

Hardware is active and unchanged.

PIG IRON.

Scotch Pig.....$39 00@40 00 4 mos.
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry) 31.....35 00@37 00 4 mos.
" " 32.....34 00@35 00 4 mos.
" " 72.....34 00@35 00 4 mos.
Lake Superior Charcoal, 21 and 2 2/.....00@38 00 4 mos.
" " 72 and 3 2/.....00@35 00 4 mos.
Anthracite Foundry.....31 50@37 00 4 mos.
Lake Sup. (Bituminous coal).....31 50@37 00 4 mos.
" " 72 34 00@35 00 4 mos.
Black River Charcoal.....21 and 2 2/.....00@39 00 4 mos.
" " 3, 4 and 5 2/.....00@42 00
Salisbury (for car wheels) 3 & 4 62.....00@ 3 mos.

—Commercial Leader.

NEW YORK.

September 27.—The demand for Scotch pig is still confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of consumers, but with a light stock, and advices of a suppression of a ruinous side, prices here have again appreciated. Sales have been made of 300 tons Eglinton at $35@36, and 100 do. Summerlee, $36 00; and 311 do. Coltness, $36 00, the market closing at $34 to for Eglinton, $35 00 for Glengarnock, $35@37 for Summerlee, and $38 00 for Coltness. There continues an active inquiry for American, but the supply is light and transactions are restricted. We quote No. 1 at 18 bid at $37 00; No. 2 do, $35 00@36 00; 50 tons No. 1 Carbon sold at $37 00.

Pig, Scotch, No. 1	₽ ton	$34 — @ 38 —
Pig, American, No. 1		3 — @ 38 —
Pig, American, No. 2		35 — @ 34 —
Pig, American, foundry		33 — @ 34 —
Bar, refined, English and American		— @ 80 —
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes	(gold)

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE GERMANS—THRIFT—BEER.

We are not singular in thinking it a matter of regret that the American and German elements of our population do not know each other better than they do. However pleasantly they get on together at present, we are well assured that still more agreeable relations would be the result of more perfect knowledge. In the *Freiheits Freund* of Saturday a long and excellent article appeared of which we translate some extracts, not merely for the interest attaching to them in connection with the approaching election, but for the sake of the exposition they contain of German views and feelings in general.

"The temperance question is the hobby-horse on which the Democratic *Post* and an amphibious German almost every morning go through their paces, and from which they fling down in the faces of the German population manifold stupidities which they are so long unable to tread in the assault for one to say them over and over again every day: Beer is thy Alpha and Omega, ager is thy noblest enjoyment, the chief good, and, if you are whining, beer, thy soul's salvation is in danger, the Republicans would fain have us from this? Are then the Germans a people of drinkers and nothing else? In fact, it is high time to protest against this insinuation. We therefore now undertake and repeat it in the most decided manner. We say, whoever affirms that the life aim of the German-American is beer only, is either a wanton slander or a fool."

(The writer then pays his compliments to the *Post* in terms the reverse of complimentary, and from which we sincerely trust that that paper has derived a useful lesson. The *Volksblatt*, referred to as "the gallant satellite, bosom-friend and congenial companion of the *Post*," is charged with the offense of misrepresenting the Germans and of loading them among Americans with the reproach of being, as a people, "drinkers and free-thinkers." We again translate:)

"When Americans take the Germans for a people of drinkers and free-thinkers, we are in truth not ourselves to blame for it, but those mischievous scribes who, in papers of the calibre of the *Post* and the *Volksblatt*, keep up their pother, and almost every day throw out a caricature of the character of our people, which gives all our American fellow-citizens an utterly false impression. Against this energetically to protest it is now high time, and we will be fully explained as we are this against speaking of the real sentiments of our German population."

The Germans drink his beer, to be sure, whether, however, in such quantity as a certain portion of our population drink liquor in this country, we will not answered by Mayors Brush and Callow and the police officials of the surrounding boroughs; Germany is confidently ignorant of any such police cases as well as to the criminal court lists. The German is not a quiet, and for the most part, in religious matters, favorable to liberal views; but most assuredly he is no atheist, no infidel and no blasphemer, and whatever other faults he may have, that rowdyism on Sunday should have the upper hand. There are thousands of German churches in this country, into which the American may go and be convinced whether the German, be he Christian or Jew, does not on every Sabbath day observe the Sunday of God just as solemnly, devoutly, piously and earnestly as the American himself.

"Once more, the end of life with the German is not beer. It is not pleasure. It is not gain. It is the zenith of the ideal. He toils for himself and his children, for the present and the future; at any one examine the accounts of the various banks, associations, societies, etc., and count the honesteads here and there, and he will be astonished with the answer if his face, earned by honest labor, and then let any man dare still to say that these Germans are nothing but a crazy drunken-crinker. In every department of human activity the German man is found to be himself in the front rank, whether it be in the home; in art as in science, in the school as in the pulpit, in the world-market as in the shop, in the manufactories and in the mine, in the laboratory and in the forest, in the counting-house and workshop, in court, and in camp; and, finally, to us it seems that he applies himself with success, that he co-operates not vainly in the development of the beautiful and glorious land, that is a bearer and pioneer of civilization and culture in the far West as in the sunny South, and of any other desires to know whether or not he expends the earnings of his labor on beer, let the inquirer go the Recorder's office and ask for the names of those Germans who are owners in which bills of purchase have been made out. The German man and the German woman are therewith to be found in all and every place, and to them in their flower gardens without their dwellings, as well as in the fields, in the workshop, in the store, in the theater, in the concert hall, at the piano, in the singing society, in gymnastic exercises, at the family table or in the open air, and every where is recognized as art and nature in their most intimate union and harmony as they themselves in their deepest thoughts and with all the energy of heart and soul. That is more than beer and better than whisky. And finally, has not the German element in Pennsylvania taken an active and ever more active part in the political development of this country, to have become a citizen of the full sense of the word? Certainly it is true that not only in days of quiet and peace, but especially in dangerous periods like the present, he well understands its politics and politicians, and does not allow himself to be led astray by those shameful humbugs which, like Forney's lying sheet, like the Ku-Klux, wear masks. Therefore he also knows that the Temperancettes in the Democratic camp are second to none in falsehood and calumny, and that his beer is not in danger when the brawlers and scribes of the *Post* and the *Volksblatt* inform the world that this or that Republican nominee would change beer into water. For the rest, the German shall keep his pint in all honor. —*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

THE POPE'S DEATH ANTICIPATED

However interesting or even exciting the events of which Rome has been the scene or the subject within the last three years, it is not unlikely that, in the near future still more momentous developments in the old city may fix the attention of the world. Pius the Ninth is not only very aged, but in very precarious health. Those fainting spells to which he has long been subject, have been more frequent of late, and signs of a dropsical affection are clearly apparent In fact his early departure is so probable an event that the election of his successor is well known to be a subject of most lively interest, not only in Rome, but in Vienna, and especially in Berlin. Every reader of history knows, that in many instances the College of Cardinals has had great difficulty in arriving at an agreement in the selection of a Pope, so that a considerable interregnum has often intervened between the death of one Pope and the choice of another. In the present condition of the Catholic Church it is, of course, deemed a matter of vast moment in the interest of the Jesuit party and of the new dogma, that no such interregnum shall occur, or rather that it shall be as short as possible. We are told on good authority that already, in the lifetime of the incumbent, preparations for the conclave have begun, and that conferences on the subject are being constantly held at the houses of the various Cardinals, while to facilitate the object desired, the Pope has signed a brief by which he releases the members of the Holy College when met in conclave for an election, from all those customary formalities which would cause delay, and places them in a position to choose his successor in a few hours. As it is in virtue of the infallibility, with which His Holiness has been recently invested, that he exercises the power of thus interfering in the election of the next Pope, it is to be expected that the opponents of the dogma in Germany and elsewhere, will denouce the innovation as a violation of Catholic traditions, and will refuse to recognize the new Head of the Church. Indeed, the New York *Staats Zeitung* informs its readers that "the German government has already announced to Cardinal ANTONELLI that it will recognize only such a Papal election as shall have been made with all the usual formalities." As the Jesuit party has the present Pope under complete control and is evidently resolved to choose one of its own number as his successor, it is very likely to disregard Prince BISMARCK'S warning. Quite probably the old Catholics, as they call themselves, and their defenders would be pleased to see Father BECKX and his subjects commit such an act of folly. Then would naturally follow the election of another Pope, one hostile to the new dogma, and willing to renounce the temporal power and to live on friendly terms with Italy. Such a Pope would at once receive the addesion of a powerful party, not only in Germany but in Italy, and the world would see two heads of the Catholic Church, each on excellent grounds claiming to be the true successor to SAINT PETER. The world has not long in sight before, as on other occasions hardly need to be reminded, the second never edifying. For however, in the middle ages, in the ages of faith, a schism of the kind was heal when it had lasted three score years and ten. Then, no radical differences of doctrine separated the Popes who excommunicated each other, and there was no cultivated public to scoff at the pretensions of both. It is safe to predict that a schism inaugurated in the nineteenth century will go deeper and have more important consequences in relation both to the spiritual and temporal power of the Church.

THE Philadelphia *Post* says that what Pennsylvania needs is a "statesman." If we had one, what would we do with him? Is it probable that he would get into the Senate, the Cabinet, or rise even higher? It is perhaps difficult to locate the responsibility, but the fact seems to be that we do not prefer statesmen, or give those who might rise a chance to distinguish themselves. Our politics, as they are managed, do not invite the best ability. Even if they did, professional and business pursuits pay better, and we have come upon times when men must turn their attention to what will pay. With some, however, politics pay well, but the needed "statesman" would lack the arts whereby that kind of success is now achieved. Until the mass of the people give more attention to politics the "want" to which the *Post* refers will continue—a want it is to be observed, not confined to Pennsylvania.

THE GENUINE TALK.

Here is a specimen of the kind of cattle which the Democratic managers of the present canvass import into the good old Keystone State, as representatives of the genuine, unmixed Democratic stock. At a mass meeting of that party in Allentown, on Thursday night, Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of New York, was the orator; and this, among other things, is what he said; our report being taken from the Allentown *Chronicle* of September 29th:

"In the dark days of 1863, when all the other States around her seemed engulphed in the black sea of fanaticism, New York stood true to the Democratic principles, and her bayonets were turned against the general government, and we will do it again if Grant attempts to send Federal bayonets to New York to execute the laws.

We in New York will look for good returns from the good old Keystone State, and if she is true to the Democratic principles we will build bon-fires and fire guns from the battery. But if you let the State be carried by the Radicals in next October, I would blot you from that starry banner and cover you with infamy and disgrace."

The exact character of the "Democratic principles" to which he so proudly makes reference, and which he is so exceedingly solicitous Pennsylvania shall vindicate and uphold, may be learned from any history of the war which includes the bloody story of the New York riots, when—taking advantage of the fact that her sons were absent in Pennsylvania, assisting General MEADE in his terrific conflict with LEE at Gettysburg, and that the Government had no military force within call—the Democratic press of that metropolis, by the concerted publication of the most villainous and incendiary articles, incited the upholders of "Democratic principles"—the thieves and burglars, the graduates of the rum-hole and the penitentiary, the scum and sediment of Old and New World felony—into an exhibition of human fiendishness such as the nineteenth century has rarely witnessed or paralleled, by way of a diversion in favor of the rebels, who were at that momemt crimsoning the soil of Pennsylvania with the blood of her slaughtered children. And this cowardly, infernal ruffianism in New York—and this bloody butchery of their own sons and brothers at home—the people of Pennsylvania are commanded to indorse under the insolent threat of being "covered with infamy and disgrace." How do they like it? This "Hon." Democratic orator, who has been imported into the Keystone State to enlighten its voters upon the nature of "Democratic principles," and to instruct them as to their duty, is a Tennessee carpet-bagger, who in 1856 emigrated to New York, and was, in the latter part of that year and throughout the year following, some sort of an office-holder in border ruffian times, in Kansas, then a Territory, struggling desperately against the whole power of a Democratic administration to avert the disgrace of slavery. He was hand in glove with the Lost Cause then—he is equally its tool and servant now. What do the voters of Pennsylvania think of this sort of kine, or of that cause or party out of whose troughs they feed, and by whose leaders they are exhibited as prize stock?

THE complimentary letter sent to Senator CARL SCHURZ in the name of several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers who were present at the delivery of his late political address in Nashville, is attracting marked attention, and undergoing a considerable amount of comment from the Republican press; a portion of which regards with suspicion alike the senders and the recipient, while another professes to see in the communication an evident purpose on the part of its signers to devote themselves to the work of restoring to order and security the now disordered and insecure Southern States.

We prefer to believe that the latter is the case. It is true that Senator SCHURZ is not the only advocate of amnesty to the late rebels, for it should be remembered that the last National Republican Convention explicitly declared for the same policy, which indeed would have been adopted long before this, had not the outrages to which the loyal men of the South were subjected, appeared to render it necessary that their persecutors should be held in check. We are quite sure that the masses of the people are ready to meet more than half way any man or body of men who, whatever may have been their past conduct or principles, are now honestly desirous of binding up the wounds of the country, and helping it forward on a brave and honorable career. But it is the baldest hypocrisy for these Confederate soldiers, or the classes which they claim to represent, to whine about their own "mental and political bondage," so long as they refuse to tolerate mental and political freedom for others. We greet with the utmost welcome every evidence of returning loyalty and sanity on the part of those who have been so madly estranged, but they must recollect that the obligations of good will are reciprocal, and that the people of the country have had very grave cause to doubt the genuineness and sincerity of their desire for more fraternal relations. Every one of us is willing and anxious that the past should be buried out of sight. All that we demand is that the late rebels shall help to dig the grave, and not play the hyena afterwards.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that the uprising of the taxpayers of New York against Tammany is gradually broadening into the dimensions of a war of the people against wrong and corruption everywhere. Associated with the indignation which honest men feel at the enormous frauds and robberies of the Ring, is the conviction that any party which allies itself with corrupt men or a corrupt policy, is inevitably doomed to destruction. The denunciation of the schemers who have crept into power in the Republican party for the sake of its spoils and emoluments, is every whit as thorough and earnest as is the reprobation of the misdoings of TWEED and his gang. This, we say, is a good sign; and the sooner it becomes the universal rule of Republican practice, the better for its own prospects and for the welfare of the country. The two great dangers which threaten the stability of Republican institutions, are frauds at elections, and dishonest and unfaithful officials; and he who strikes at these —no matter to what party he belongs—renders his country most invaluable service. For the art of corruption is, after all, not the art of government, as the perilous position of New York, hanging on the very verge of anarchy, at this moment most sorrowfully proves. We hope to see this uprising of the people take the form of a general vendetta against fraud, favoritism and rascality. Let a peremptory notice to quit be served on every man, no matter how elevated in place or entrenched in power, who is known to be unworthy; and let the standard of fitness for office be made simply this: Is the candidate honest and capable? It is a crucial test.

A REPORT is current that Attorney General AKERMAN has decided that an ex-Confederate soldier is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment to hold any official position under the Federal Government. We hope this is not true, since such an interpretation would be a palpable wresting of the amendment from its legitimate meaning. The private soldiers of the rebel army, except such as had held some office, were pardoned by the proclamations of two Presidents, and no legislation has been had by Congress inconsistent with this official action. The excepted classes were persons who, having taken in some civil capacity an oath to support the constitution and government, afterwards participated in or rendered aid and comfort to the rebellion. Whether it is proper and politic to elevate rebel soldiers to government employ are questions to be determined by attendant circumstances. But we utterly fail to discover the justice of appointing General LONGSTREET to a Federal position, and then declaring the men who followed him to be ineligible. Such narrow and exclusive action cannot, at this distance from the rebellion, be anything other than disastrous to the party which adopts it. It is of course right and proper that a satisfactory reason should in every instance be furnished for making appointments of this character, but there may nevertheless be cases in which they are not only eminently fit to be made, but also highly necessary. We shall never be really and truly a nation until we have gotten rid of the spirit of clanship.

THE banner Republican State of the nation has averted its threatened calamity; and every well wisher of his country must feel a sense of relief and gratification at the defeat of General BUTLER'S audacious and unscrupulous ambition. Had he succeeded in dragooning the Convention into nominating him, it would have been a national misfortune as well as a keen humiliation to Massachusetts. Happily for both, the spirited and patriotic people of the old Bay State have most emphatically resented his insolent attempt to ride over them rough-shod, and we trust he will have grace long to remember the lesson. Whatever may have been the character of General BUTLER'S original claims upon the Republican party, he has certainly forfeited them by his egotism and impudence, and his wanton misrepresentation and abuse of all who opposed his self-seeking schemes. His declaration that he accepts the action of the Convention as final, and purposes to abide the result, proves what we have all along felt convinced was true—that his implied threat to bolt in case of defeat was the artful device of a bully, rather than the honest declaration of a brave man. The courage of General BUTLER lacks bottom, and it is a fortunate thing for the people of Massachusetts that they refused to enroll themselves under his banner. And thus, with a great noise and impotent fury, explodes his harmless political powder-ship.

REFERRING to the COMMERCIAL'S statement that the public service demanded that none but honest men should be appointed to office, or that if bad men chanced to creep into power they should, upon proof of their unworthiness, be instantly removed—the *Post* thinks it a most extraordinary thing that we should dare to be so outspoken, since in the instance under observation our remarks involved a certain reference to the President. The *Post*, and Democrats generally, totally misapprehend the position of the Republican party with respect to this and other questions of a similar nature. General GRANT is the President of the United States; elected, it is true, by the Republican party, who may or may not think proper to confer that honor upon him for a second term. But the President is not the Republican party. Neither so far as we understand it—does he claim to be, and if he did the claim would be not only whit less absurd. And the *Post* ought by this time to have fully learned that the characteristic feature of true Republicanism is to dare to criticise where criticism seems necessary, to give praise where praise is due, and to try every man, whether President or post master, by the same moral tests. This, however, is so different from the practice of Democracy, that the wonder of the *Post* is hardly to be thought singular. Come now, neighbor, you have heard us; let us have the pleasure of hearing you, in turn. There is Tammany, you know.

"Speak, for thou long enough hast acted dummy.
Thou hast a tongue; come, let us hear its tune."

In referring the other day to Dr. HOWE'S article on San Domingo, we cited his statement that a new treaty was contemplated, and that negotiations looking to the continued occupation of Samana Bay were on foot. The proposition, which emanates from Hayti, is, we believe, to place the peace of the island under the guarantee of the United States, conjointly with the principal European powers. This application is said to have been made in consequence of the refusal of President BAEZ to accept the mediation offered by the English Charge d'Affaires, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between Hayti and San Domingo. BAEZ is reported as determined to wait during the specified two years for the ratification of the late treaty, believing that it will be accomplished within that period, while the British Envoy is trying to induce him to recede from this determination, and to come to some understanding with Hayti which will put a stop to all projects of annexation. This is probably the correct solution of Dr. HOWE'S statement. Whatever steps are taken in the matter by the United States Government, however, the popular verdict whichhas been had upon the subject must be acquiesced in.

ONCE more we call the attention of voters throughout the State to the fact that the third party Temperance movement has fallen still born upon the people; that the earnest, consistent leaders of the Temperance party everywhere repudiate and condemn it; and that every vote cast in its favor by a Republican is really a vote thrown for the Democratic party. The precise facts of the case have recently been presented to the people in an address issued by the State Central Committee, comprising many of the foremost names in Pennsylvania. They are, briefly, that in open violation of their obligations, and in contempt of the authority of the State Temperance Convention of last May, the leaders of this third party have precipitated the movement upon the political field, without a constituency, without funds, and without an object to be gained. The Committee state that there is "but one course for the Temperance men of Pennsylvania to follow—repudiate the ticket, and ignore the actions of any and all individuals." These are plain and honest words, and should be well heeded by the plain and honest men to whom they are addressed, as we feel confident they will be.

WE have all along felt certain that General BUTLER would be overtaken with a judgment, but we had no idea that the bolt would fall so suddenly, or with such severity. Yet here it is. That naval Rip Van Winkle, Hon. GIDEON WELLES, will contribute to the November *Galaxy* an article intended to demonstrate that General BUTLER cut but a very poor figure at the capture of New Orleans. This has hitherto been the crescent boast of the hero of the Crescent City—that whatever he may have done or failed to do, before or after that event—he was then and there a tall man. If now, while ruminating in his retiracy at Lowell, on the "contingency which he had never permitted himself to contemplate," his reflections shall be further quickened by what Captain WELLES may reveal—and NEPTUNE sometimes hides strange secrets—the redoubtable General may perhaps acquire the power he so greatly needs, of learning "to see himself as others see him." Let us hope so. Assuredly—

"It 'wad fra' mony a blunder free him,
An' foolish notion."

REPUBLICANS who are inclined to rank themselves among the absentees at the ensuing election, should think what may be the result. Let them run over one by one of the things of which they complain, and see how many of them are among the consequences of this kind of indifference, and they should ask themselves in all seriousness, will the success of the Democratic party afford the slightest relief? We wish we might know that henceforth the list of absent Republicans will be small indeed, not only as regards general elections, but local and primary elections. Our system of government is conducted on principles that a people will take an active part in elections and never lose their interest. If property holders and the more orderly classes think it for their welfare to absent themselves, let them do it, but not complain of any result.

A GENTLEMAN who has had good opportunities for forming an opinion informs us that the feeling in favor of CHASE for President among leading Democrats is strong and increasing. The importance of dropping all the old candidates and taking some such departure as this is very generally conceded. The leading Democrats of the South are speaking out against Tammany in plain terms.

IN relation the the approaching election, and especially in connection with an expression of opinion quoted in our issue of yesterday from the *Freiheits-Freund*, it may be worth while to cite the following sentence from the *Volksblatt* of Thursday:

"In local elections and elections for the Legislature, the question of enforced temperance is not a secondary or indecisive question, as for example the *Freiheit's-Freund* would have it believed—but a main question and a question of life for many thousands."

The text of the article of which the foregoing is the concluding sentence is a passage quoted from the *Dispatch*, in which that paper undertook to inform its readers what the Germans want. "All that the Germans would have," said the oracle, "is a local option law which permits them to decide whether spirituous drinks shall be sold or not." Concerning which utterance the *Volksblatt*, professing to know the Germans better than the *Dispatch*, affirms that the truth is precisely the reverse of what that paper alleges. And it goes on to say that the Germans are *en masse* hostile to each and every form of temperance legislation.

THE Baltimore *American*, remarking on the petroleum trade of that city, in connection with the Connellsville Railroad, says: "The refining capacity of Baltimore has been increased, during the present year, to about double what it was in 1870, while the exports of the refined article show an increase of 19,621 barrels, the exports of the present year being 44,335 barrels. We think these facts encouraging, and have no doubt that every month will show as favorable an increase as the above. When it is generally known by shipowners that petroleum freights can be obtained in this market, vessels from all parts of the world will be attracted here for an outward cargo, thereby not only increasing our exports but also our imports."

THE Tidal Wave prediction was a hoax. Agassiz never indulged in anything of the kind, the publication being the work of a wag who, if he never does anything else, has succeeded in frightening the people of the whole South Atlantic and Gulf coast almost out of their wits. Remembering the starting phenomena of former years and accepting the panic-ation for what it appeared to be, perhaps the people of those sections are excusable for being alarmed and preparing for the worst. The fifth of the present month is the day selected by the wag for the remarkable occurrence.

Let the Beasts Have It.

Mr. Bergh, or rather the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he is Secretary, seems destined to have no little trouble to get the legacy with which, some months ago, it was enriched by the eccentric Frenchman, Bonard. The new French Consul, M. de Bughss, hearing of the benefaction, thought it a pity that so large a sum of money, a hundred thousand dollars, should be applied to the use of dumb animals rather than of human beings, and therefore took steps to have his inquiries made with the view of discovering Louis Bonard's relatives in France. It appears that he was born at Nacqueville in 1815. Having repeatedly committed thefts and suffered punishment, in 1848 he was under surveillance of the police at Rouen when favored by the disturbances caused by the revolution he made his escape, and covered his rags took refuge at the house of his brother, whom he asked for assistance. Instead of aiding the fugitive his brother reproached him bitterly for the disgrace he had brought on the family, whereupon the scapegrace, shaking the dust from his feet declared that his friends should never hear of him again. He appears to have gone first to Nicaragua, where he made a good deal of money by trading with the Indians. He then came to New York where the increasing of his possessions by several successful ventions, one of them being a machine for brickmaking, and he always lived with such economy as to be generally looked upon as a miser. In order to divert his legacy from the society to which he bequeathed it, an attempt is making to prove Bonard insane. The truth seems to be that he was as sound in mind as the first hundred mere money-getters to be met with. He certainly quarreled with his family and refused to forgive them, but that is no evidence of mental alienation, we believe, and the character of his will is fully accounted for by his ardent belief in metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls. Fully expecting after death to animate the body of some animal, dog or bird of prey, or odd ecclesiasticism, it is in both cases liable to be pretty well shattered. It is evident, for instance, that the Dollinger movement has already assumed proportions and ramifications not originally intended by the author; one of the objects being to upset the basis of the entire system of education in Upper Austria, where the movement has been warmly welcomed from the first. An Educational Congress, composed of over 3,000 delegates, is now in session at Linz, an important town of that province, at which resolutions have been adopted declaring that education in schools should be confined to the general principles of religion and morality, without touching upon dogmas or differences of creed; that the teaching of religion according to creed is opposed to the fundamental principle of popular education; that religious teaching should develop as simply and spontaneously as possible; that religion should be the original source of existence by means of science and history; that the teachings of morality should proceed by example as well as by precept; and that, it being admitted that the teachings of religion and morality are irrespective of creed, the necessity of an ecclesiastical teacher of religion in national schools disappears. These resolutions created the greatest consternation among the few members present who belong to the clerical party. The Congress traveled over Canada for the purpose of denouncing the measure, and even went to London to remonstrate with the English Cabinet against its adoption. On his return to Canada he was elected Speaker of the Parliament, but Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, refused to confirm the election. Though never in favor of any but constitutional opposition, when at length his party went into rebellion, Papineau stood by it and was declared a traitor by the English government. After the unsuccessful battles or rather skirmishes of 1837, he took refuge first in the State of Vermont and then in France. When amnesty was granted the former he took up his residence in his home in Canada where he lived retired until his death.

NOTWITHSTANDING the contrary declaration of th Captain General, late advices from Cuba represent the insurrection nearly as active as ever, although the incessant heavy rains have rendered operations of any consequence impossible. Of the fifty or sixty thousand troops sent out by Spain for the suppression of the rebellion, two-thirds are said to have either died, or become incapacitated for service through fever or their own excesses. But notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of either conquering or pacifying the patriots, it is believed that as long as Cuba possesses the monopoly of the United States sugar market, Spain will neither sell nor cede the island, nor recognize the independence of the natives. There is indeed some reason for supposing that Spain attributes to the moral influence and support of the United States the loss of her other western colonies, and of the power and influence which their possession gave that country, and that it considers the free institutions of this Republic to be the principal cause of the present insurrection. Commenting on these matters, an intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Havana, refers to the fact that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the sugar and molasses crop of Cuba is annually exported to this country, involving an outlay of from sixty to seventy millions of dollars a year, while our exports to Cuba do not exceed fifteen millions, and argues that the United States should raise these products on her own soil, annexing San Domingo in order to do so; apart from which commercial consideration he thinks the United States has also a moral responsibility toward the slaves of Cuba, the majority of whom, he states, were imported into that country by American ships under the American flag, and that in order to the existence of these slaves profitless to their owners and the Spanish government—thus bringing about emancipation—is, he declares, for the United States to produce its own sugar, coffee and tobacco on the Island of San Domingo. The writer says he was born in Cuba and is a sufficiently wretched condition, but that *American* was an annexionist from the beginning of the project, and hence it looks a little as though this argument of its correspondent may have been shaped to accommodate itself to the theory of the journal.

SO FAR as its iconoclastic features are concerned, the dawn of a thinker on a superstitious age is something like the advent of a ball in a china shop; since whether the crockery be of baked clay or dried ecclesiasticism, it is in both cases liable to be pretty well shattered. It is evident, for instance, that the Dollinger movement has already assumed proportions and ramifications not originally intended by the author; one of the objects being to upset the basis of the entire system of education in Upper Austria, where the movement has been warmly welcomed from the first. An Educational Congress, composed of over 3,000 delegates, is now in session at Linz, an important town of that province, at which resolutions have been adopted declaring that education in schools should be confined to the general principles of religion and morality, without touching upon dogmas or differences of creed; that the teaching of religion according to creed is opposed to the fundamental principle of popular education; that religious teaching should develop as simply and spontaneously as possible; that religion should be the original source of existence by means of science and history; that the teachings of morality should proceed by example as well as by precept; and that, it being admitted that the teachings of religion and morality are irrespective of creed, the necessity of an ecclesiastical teacher of religion in national schools disappears. These resolutions created the greatest consternation among the few members present who belong to the clerical party. The Congress traveled over Canada for the purpose of denouncing the measure, and even went to London to remonstrate with the English Cabinet against its adoption. On his return to Canada he was elected Speaker of the Parliament, but Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, refused to confirm the election. Though never in favor of any but constitutional opposition, when at length his party went into rebellion, Papineau stood by it and was declared a traitor by the English government. After the unsuccessful battles or rather skirmishes of 1837, he took refuge first in the State of Vermont and then in France. When amnesty was granted the former he took up his residence in his home in Canada where he lived retired until his death.

THE recent failure of the attempt of the Government to procure a treaty with Denmark for buying from the Indians, and the addresses made by the Chiefs at the Council convened to consider the proposition, have been widely remarked on by the press. The closing speech of Hon. Mr. Brunot, in which he decided the Indians was announced, shows that he has grasped the difficulty. He said: "You have decided to remain, and now you must cultivate the land, and raise corn and grain, and stock upon it. If you would keep the white man from wishing to take your land, you must help yourselves." That is the Indian question in a nut-shell. It is certain that the Indians have been treated badly; but it is equally certain that the progress of the world's civilization cannot be blocked in order that the Indian may roam unmolested. Either the red man must be absorbed by civilization, or perish by its aggressive growth. The proposition of the Government was to sell the lands to the highest bidder, the entire proceeds to go to the Indians, who are thereby to be invested in farms and settle themselves to a smaller area upon the same reservation, as they should elect. The reservation is large enough to give every man of the tribe a farm of five hundred acres. On such a farm any white man would grow rich, and the Indian may if he will choose. Having decided to retain their lands, let the Government see that they farm them. Treat them justly and mercifully, but see that they work; that their numbers in idle or vicious habits do not increase as fast as possible they are absorbed into the body politic. For the other alternative is extermination.

A FEW days ago Alex. Stephens, who is probably as well acquainted with the family secrets of Democracy as any living man, is reported to have charged in the Atlanta *Sun* that the "New Departure" was nothing but the device of a "New York political ring," whose only object was plunder; that this ring first tried to induce the Democratic members of Congress to incorporate the Davis heresy doctrine into their address, and that—failing in this attempt—they thereupon turned their attention to the manipulation of the various Democratic State Conventions, as the record shows. Mr. Stephens, in a late letter the Washington correspondent of the same journal makes a similar accusation; adding, further, that—

"It is known that the New York plunderers own, body, soul and breeches, the New York World, and I say it advisedly—that the very men now under trial at New York established and now own the Washington *Chronicle*. I say this because I have a controlling influence over the Richmond *Enquirer*, Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Montgomery *Advertiser*—all red-hot 'Departure' prints."

This is an interesting revelation, and is in all probability quite true. The matter, therefore, is in the shape: The honest and sincere masses of the Democracy are willing to follow the lead of the "Last Cause as ever"; while those who profess to be willing to make a virtue of necessity, are the hired tools of that bottomless pit of iniquity, Tammany—and this according to the showing of one of the most distinguished and reliable members of the party itself. It is, of course, no concern of ours. The unterrified can take their choice between the two: choosing either the livery of truth to serve a lie, or raging in stark diabolism, as shall suit them best.

AN EVIL bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. Adulterated bread in the oven will show itself in ill-bred manners afterwards. How can you expect that the flour of humanity will be healthful and aromatic, if the flour of humanity is doctored and abused? Who can determine the degree of relationship between poor loaves and worthless loafers? That the Common Council of Chicago considers it to be of an intimate sort, may be inferred from the action which, it is said, that dignified body is about to take with regard to the adulteration and false weight of bread. An ordinance now under consideration by those city fathers, provides that "all bread, biscuit, rolls, crackers, cakes, or anything in the shape or form of bread made from flour or shorts," shall be stamped with the initials of the baker's name, and with the figures indicating its true weight, under a penalty of ten dollars and costs of prosecution for every violation of the ordinance; the purchaser being entitled to weigh any article which he may suspect of being deficient in quantity. Subsequent sales punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars, and any policeman failing to take cognizance of violation of the ordinance is also made subject to a fine of the same amount, with discharge from the service for each offense. Bread, &c., not stamped, or weighing less than represented, is to be confiscated for the benefit of the benevolent institutions of the city. There is no doubt that the people of other cities suffer equally with those of Chicago in consequence of the struggle which bakers can oppress no honest baker or confectioner, it might perhaps be adopted with advantage here. For the phrase "our daily bread," does not truly mean, and should not be permitted to mean, saltpeter and chalk.

TO-DAY the postal money order system between the United States and Great Britain goes into operation. We have already mentioned the principal features of the system, which is designed to supply the place of small bank drafts and bills of exchange in transmitting money between the two countries. It will doubtless considerably benefit the classes for whom it is intended, the costs of transmission being greatly reduced, while the safety is correspondingly increased. There are some crudities and imperfections in the plan, and a portion of its machinery seems to be unwieldy; but no doubt the sagacity which discerned its necessity, and the energy which has set it in operation, will doubtless discover and adopt such changes and modifications as experience shall suggest as desirable and necessary. The inauguration of the system will unquestionably increase to a considerable extent the amount of money sent by emigrants from Great Britain to their friends at home, and since these moneys are almost without exception sent in the emigration of the parties by whom they are received, the system will result in adding to the population and wealth of this country in the exact degree in which it is successful.

THE *Nation* reinforces strongly the efforts of the press to expose corruption and work out reform. It brings home to the consciences of the better classes the enormity they owe to the community and themselves—and what it says has not a meaning in the latitude of New York solely. For instance:

"Tweed would never have had the audacity he has if he had not been flattered and caressed by millionaires who call themselves gentlemen, and by merchants and patriots. Why, at that shameful display of his wealth which he made on the occasion of the late of his daughter's wedding, in the 'gorgeous mansion' which, in the principal street of this great Christian city, dwelles the passer's attention with another no less 'gorgeous mansion' of a noted abortionist, there were many fine people accordingly to dress from men standing in the front rank of our commerce, in no social or business relations with him, but who did not blush in the least to help the 'boss' to his disbearance for themselves, careless of what became of the rest of the community."

THE New York *Mail* inquires how it happened that Butler came so near to being the successor to Robert C. Winthrop, John H. Clifford, John A. Andrew and other eminent Chief Magistrates of the old Bay State? The *Mail* answers its own question as follows:

"We should say that the secret of Butler's strength has been his fearless opposition to chartered monopolies and to the aggressions of corporations on the people, and his persistent determination to enforce all the laws on the statute books. As to the former, Butler's record has been consistent from the time when, as a young lawyer, he stopped the wheels of a big factory until the wages of a poor female operative were paid. Inconsistent in all other points, he has been entirely consistent in his hostility to the corporations that prey upon the people and oppressing our country. The people of Massachusetts have of late taken a deep interest in this subject, and they find in Butler the most belligerent, powerful and fearless leader now prominent."

HON. HENRY WILSON was one of the speakers at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening, following Secretary Robeson.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Patagonians regard as divinities all phenomenal children, and according to their belief it is a presage of great happiness for their families. As to those that are altogether deformed, or those whose constitution does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would have to lead, they make way with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them. If the innocent little creature is considered worthy to live, it becomes from that instant the object of the whole love of its parents.

The La Crosse, Wis., *Democrat* reports "the water so low in the Mississippi river that steamboats have to keep whistling to keep cows out of the channel. Many Captains are having cow-catchers put on the bows."

The Detroit *Post* is authority for the statement that the shores of Lake Superior and upper Lake Michigan, will, it is said, soon become the residence of large numbers of Icelanders. Their frozen and chilly island presents as many antitheses and contradictions in nature as Australia itself. Though almost ribbed in by the ice, volcanoes rumble beneath its glacial surface. Springs of hot water boil, and bubble and spout into the air; sulphur pools glaze it with vast fields of brimstone; and the grandest, ruggedest scenery produced by the action of heat, to be seen anywhere in the world, appals and solemnizes the shivering Icelander.

It is noted as a remarkable coincidence that there steamships, the Baltic, the City of Brooklyn and the Wyoming, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, each having made the passage within nine days. With improvements in model and machinery, and the advantages of experience, there is reason to think that the time will continue to be shortened, and while it would be hazardous to predict that the passage will even be made within a week, yet passages of less than nine days.

Attention is called to the fact that the phrase "too thin"—generally regarded as slang—has a very high authority. In Act 3te, scene 2 of Henry VIII, the monarch retorts, as follows, of the fulsome adulation of the Bishop of Winchester:

"You were ever good at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. But know I come not
To hear such flatter now, and in my presence
They are too thin and base to hide offenses."

In Philadelphia, the other day, two women exhibited a marvelous degree of superstition. They called at the police station and asked if there were any dead bodies at the Morgue. Learning there was one, that of a drowned man, she requested that privilege be given her to lay one of the dead man's hands upon her gathered neck, remarking at the same time she knew of a person who, by the hands of a dead man, had been relieved of the complaint. The request was granted, and the hand of the corpse was three times applied to the afflicted part, without further ceremony the females left for their homes.

During the past fiscal year of the United Order of American Mechanics, the following sums of money were received and paid out by the several State Councils throughout the country Receipts from initiations and dues, $193,335 78; received for the widows and orphans fund, $24,257 62; paid out for benefits and relief of members, $61,754 90; paid for relief of widows and orphans, $16,731 74. There is now in the Treasuries of the Councils $262,438 82, and in the widows and orphans fund, $54,547 88. It has been decided by resolution of the National Council that the order shall participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The United States, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is just now filling a most benedecent position in the world. France has been devastated by the war, that drawing off much labor from agriculture prevented also the proper cultivation of the fields in North Germany. England has had short crops. Consequently large orders are coming to the United States, the world's storehouse, for grain and flour to fill the deficiency from other sources. Accordingly we are sending hundreds of shiploads to England, French and German ports.

The frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the "Old Ironsides," arrived at Philadelphia a few days since. This vessel was built in 1797, at Boston, and became famous in the war of 1812, by her successful engagement with the British war ship Guerriere. For several years back she has been in use at Annapolis as a school ship, but her timbers becoming rotten, and the Government having determined to keep the old craft afloat for historical purposes, she has been sent to Philadelphia for rebuilding, and will be turned out a first-class screw frigate.

The Secretary of a Masonic Lodge in Rockingham, Va., was recently ordered to produce in court the book in which the minutes of the Lodge were kept. He refused and was threatened with imprisonment for contempt. The Judge spoke in strong terms of the evil of societies passing resolutions and orders that are liable to come in conflict with the law of the land, and expressed his intention of enforcing law against all such proceedings. Finally, after a